Mr Ripley

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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Persons sending Advertisements are requested to note the number of times they wish them inserted.

☞ *Handbills, Cards, Blanks, and Printing in general, executed with neatness and dispatch.*

ANTHONY BEELEN,

RESPECTFULLY acquaints his friends and the public, that he has lately much enlarged his variety of *Patterns*, at the EAGLE FOUNDRY, on the Monongahela, where he continues to execute orders for machinery of every description.—Smith's Anvils, Rollers for rolling iron, Forge Hammers, Fullers, Soapboilers, Potash, and Distillery Kettles of every description, and generally every kind of castings.—He has now on hand, and is daily making, Abbett's patent oval and other elegant Stoves for burning wood; obelisk and common coal Stoves; Bath and common Grates, Rumford Backs and Jambs, Hollow Ware; common and reemed Waggon Boxes, &c. &c. the whole warranted equal to any made in the United States, or imported from Europe.

SAD IRONS,

Hatters and Taylors Irons, ground and polished in the first style.

Pitsburgh, January 2, 1812.

NEW BOOKSTORE.

JOHN M. SNOWDEN,

Market street, between Third and Fourth streets, Pittsburgh,

Has just received and is now opening, a general assortment of

BOOKS,

which he will sell wholesale and retail on the most liberal terms.

Family, School and Pocket Bibles,
Spelling books, Primers, and Arithmetics, assorted,
Blank books of every description,
Writing, Wrapping and other paper, at the mill prices.

☞ Country merchants, library companies, and professional gentlemen, who may pleases to furnish him with their orders, shall have them promptly executed.

Five cents per pound will be given for Rags in cash, paper or books.

April 7, 1812.

Important to Manufacturers.

THE subscribers, at Ellicot's Mills, ten miles from Baltimore, make on the newest and most approved plan, and sell at the lowest prices, all kinds of *MACHINERY* for manufacturing Cotton, Wool and Flax. Their establishment being very extensive, orders to any amount can be promptly executed. Those wishing to favor them with their orders are referred to *Richard K Dowling*, Pittsburgh. The most punctual attention will be paid to letters or orders addressed to

RICHARDSON & DUFF.

April 1812. 3m.

FERREE'S POWDER.

THE public are informed that the subscribers are agents for selling FERREE'S POWDER. A quantity of first rate Rifle Powder is now on hand, put up in small kegs, and is offered as low as any of the same quality now in market.

T. & J. CROMWELL.

Pittsburgh, April 15, 1812. tf.

TURTLE SOUP,

MEAD & SPRUCE BEER,

MAY be had at the subscriber's in Fourth Street, corner of Jail Alley.

THOMAS SHELDON.

Pittsburgh, May 6, 1812.

COTTON.

Twelve Bales Cotton, of a superior quality,

Just received and for Sale, by

A. BEELEN.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a plurius levari facia, issued out of the court of common pleas of Allegheny county, to me directed, will be exposed to sale at the court house, in the borough of Pittsburgh, on Wednesday the 27th of May, inst. at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to wit:

A certain tract or piece of land, situate on Chartiers creek, in St. Clair Township, adjoining lands of Presley Neville on every side except on the said creek, together with all the mills, distilleries, improvements, barns stables and out houses of what kind soever there unto belonging, or in any wise appertaining, with the appurtenances, more particularly described and bounded by a deed of indenture in fee simple, between John Burkholder and Christiana his wife of the one part, and Peter Declary of the other part, dated the 7th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and five, and recorded in the office for recording of deeds in and for said county in book N. page 144, relation being thereunto had will more fully and at large appear. As also a certain messuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground, situate in the borough of Pittsburgh, in the county aforesaid, being part of lot marked and numbered in the general plan of said borough, No. 181, particularly bounded and described by a deed of indenture in fee simple, Gabriel Deback of the one part and said Peter Declary of the other part, dated the 10th day of April, one thousand eight hundred and one, and recorded in the office for recording of deeds, in and for the county aforesaid, in book N. page 122, relation being thereunto had will more fully and at large appear—together with the hereditaments and appurtenances. Taken in execution as the property of Frederick Mayers, the true tenant of the premises, described in the mortgage, at the suit of James O'Hara and Presley Neville.

Wm WUSTHOFF, *Sheriff*.

Pittsburgh, May 12, 1812.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of the court of common pleas of Allegheny county, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at the court house, in the borough of Pittsburgh, on Wednesday the 27th of May, inst the following property, to wit:

A certain tract of land situate in Pitt township, Allegheny county, bounded and described as follows: by lands of John Dunbar on the north: by lands of Myers Powell on the east; by lands of John M'Cullough on the south, and by lands of George Wallace, esq.—containing one [illegible] acres, be the same more or less, on which is erected a grist and saw mill, a dwelling house, stone barn and still house, and about thirty five acres cleared. Seized and taken in execution as the property of John Fritchman, at the suit of Francis B. Holmes

Wm WUSTHOFF, Sheriff.

Pittsburgh, May 12, 1812

From the Connecticut Courant.

The true origin of the restrictive system.

According to Mr. Quincy's statement in congress, which remains uncontradicted, the total aggregate value of the tonnage of the United States, at 50 dollars a ton is seventy millions of dollars; four sevenths of which, (that is to say, forty millions value of tonnage) is owned north of the Hudson; and only one seventh, or ten millions value of tonnage, is owned south of the Patomac, so that, in so far as respects the losses to the shipping interest, the states of N. York and New England have suffered by the restrictive system, four times as much as all the southern states put together.

We do know that a commercial war, particularly with England, was a project first hatched in Virginia. She put this project afoot, in her individual capacity, even before the adoption of the federal constitution; enacting discriminating laws, which imposed duties on British goods, double to what they imposed on imports from France and its dependencies. This Virginia plan was broached in congress very soon after the federal government was organized. In April, 1789, Mr. Madison addressed the speaker of the house of representatives in congress, as follows—"Sir, I have no doubt in my "mind, that, if it was not from the "present wants of the treasury we "ought to carry on a commercial war "with her" (England); "and that "from the advantages we possess, we "must accomplish our views."—In the course of the debate, Mr. Madison gave a clear intimation, that on this point he expressed the sentiments of Virginia, the state which he represented.

It is well known that the first opposition to the measures of Washington's administration, was made by Virginians; and what we have now mentioned, was partly the occasion of that opposition. Washington was disposed to maintain a fair neutrality toward both England and France, so as to give exclusive privileges to neither of them. On the contrary, Jefferson, Madison, and many other leading Virginians, together with a large number of influential men of the northern as well as the southern states, whom they had enlisted into their party, were warmly in favor of such discriminating or partial laws, as would forcibly diminish the United States, trade to England and turn it to France; tho' manifently injurious to American merchants and to the generality of consumers. Moreover, the policy of Washington was to protect trade by ordinary means, that is to say, by strong fortifications on the American sea-board, by a navy, and by powder and ball, whensoever the honor and interest of the nation should absolutely require that last resort. Whereas it was the Virginia policy to leave trade quite defenceless, as to the aforementioned respects, and in the mean time to make it an instrument of warfare, or to turn it as it were into a sword, by means of discriminating duties, restrictions, and embargoes.

This visionary project, which had its birth in Virginia, at least twenty-three years ago, has been put to a fair and full trial. For the last four years, the American commerce has been visited with restrictions, with embargoes, and with almost every legal obstruction which the wit of man could invent—all for two purposes, namely, to aid Bonaparte's continental system, and to force England to abandon her mara time laws. And although, in the latter respect, the experiment has utterly failed and has become quite hopeless; although it has injured ourselves threefold more than it has injured the English; although this commercial warfare has impoverished and degraded the nation and brought it to the verge of destruction; yet it is still persisted in, and we will venture to say with confidence, it will be persisted in, so long as Virginia shall rule the union.

If it be asked why Virginia and her southern neighbours prefer a commercial war to the common and ordinary methods of self defence; the solution of the question may be found in the aforementioned statement of Mr Quincy. The states south of the Patomac owning only a seventh part of the whole United States tonnage, do of course bear but a seventh part of the expences and losses incident to a commercial war; whereas if commerce were protected by ordinary means, according to the Washington [illegible]ney, they must bear a much greater share of the expence.

The root of the two Embargoes.

The two embargoes laid upon our country, have been, both of them, *executive* measures. The first very unexpectedly to congress as well as to the American public, was recommended by Mr. Jefferson, Dec. 18, 1807, as *being of the greatest importance to keep in safety the essential resources of our country*. Farther than that, the *Why* and the *Wherefore* were not given—The particular cause of that embargo was enveloped in mystery at the time, and the measure was a matter of great wonder and astonishment; inasmuch as the British orders in council were not then known to exist, and the premiums of insurance on American products and merchandize, had risen little, or nothing.

In a short time, the mystery was unravelled. The French Emperor had declared, that "the Americans should be compelled to take the positive character of either *allies*, or *enemies*"—Also Champagny, the French minister, in his letter to Gen. Armstrong, (Oct 7, 1807) had declared in substance that the continental system, or the Berlin decree, must be rendered "*complete*." Hence the embargo was hurried on. Four days after the arrival of these despatches from France, Mr. Jefferson recommended the embargo, and had it hurried through both houses of congress, with utmost speed.—Unquestionably it was a French measure, and of course, Bonaparte, time and again, expressed his unqualified approbation of it.

The present embargo was recommended to congress, by the executive, in the same vague indefinite manner, as the former one. No particular reasons for it was given. The President "considered it as expedient under existing circumstances"—Is there no key to unlock the secret? Yes, Mr. Randolph has furnished one. In his speech on the subject, April 1, Mr. Randolph declared, "of his certain knowledge, that the French minister, Mr. Serrurier, ever since his arrival at the seat of government wished to prohibit the exportation of our commerce to the Spanish *peninsula*." To this cause, as Mr. Randolph plainly intimated, our present embargo is attributable. What so favorable a time, at once to gratify Bonaparte and to give a fatal stab to the peninsula, as the present, when it is in uncommon want of provisions and our country has an immense surplus in readiness for exportation thither.

From the Boston Gazette.

LOAN—We are informed, and we believe correctly, that the amount of the subscription to the eleven million loan in this Commonwealth does not exceed three hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Of this sum his honor William Gray subscribed one hundred thousand dollars, and the residue, excepting twenty thousand dollars, (subscribed by an Insurance Company in Marblehead,) was taken up by gentlemen who are the professed friends of the administration.—No effort has been omitted on the part of government, to induce a subscription for the entire sum. The official paper endeavored, by an elaborate appeal to the interest and patriotism of the monied men, and by suggesting that "foreign bankers" stood ready to take the whole loan, to influence them to unlock their coffers. The democratic papers in this town, in a strain of habitual insolence, attempted to effect the object by threats and terror, and by denunciations of "*treason*" against those who should see fit to use their money in their own way. Considerable sums were sent from remote parts of the Commonwealth, and no stone has been left unturned to accomplish an object so dear to the party.

To suppose under these circumstances that the friends of administration have not made advances to the extent of their means, would imply on their part a want of confidence in government, or an indisposition to relieve its necessities:—Their well known zeal and patriotism forbid this suspicion. We are then waranted in certain inferences, of momentuous bearing upon the present condition of the country.

First—The whole amount of active capital which the democratic party in this commonwealth have the means of commanding and advancing for the support of government upon the most urgent occasion, which, in their opinion, has ever happened, is three hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Second—As the situation of our monied men and merchants is constantly changing from bad to worse, this class of citizens will not be able to advance even this small amount towards the next loan.

Third—Voluntary loans are not to the wealthy and mercantile classes, to encourage government to persist in the present ruinous system, They have too much sense and spirit to become the instruments of their own destruction, and too much consistency and principle to uphold for the sake of gain, measures which they oppose for the sake of conscience.

Fourth—The men for whose protection the mad and inconceivable system of commercial restrictions is pretended to be enforced, are opposed to that system in the proportion that all the active wealth of *Massachusetts* bears to three hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Fifth—It is repugnant to the end of government, that those who hold so inconsiderable a portion of property, should controul the affairs and destinies of the state.

Sixth—The rancour discovered towards foreign stockholders in the National Bank, has had the effect to discourage them from investing their money in the funds of this country, and our wise men, in destroying that bank, have "killed the goose which laid the golden egg."

Seventh—As voluntary loans fail, the direct taxes must be doubled, and probably recourse must be had to forced loans, by the help of a standing army, which will have no other means of obtaining its pay.

Eighth—It will be good policy in the old stockholders to forbear purchasing of those who hold the new stock. For as many of these were among the loud revilers and opposers of the funding system, there is no security against their clamor in future, and their disposition to spunge the debt when things come to a pinch so effectual as obliging them to hold on the stock.

Ninth—It was an act of indiscretion to open books for this loan, until assurance was obtained of completing the subscription. It is of a piece with embargo and non-importation which exposes our weakness, and encourages Great-Britain to despise and depreciate our resources. It shows our southern rulers to be absolutely mad, and it is truly strange that men who play whilst so well as some of them, should, in a political game begin by showing themselves weak in trumphs, and in fact by exposing their whole hand.

The monied men and merchants hold the staff of commerce in their own hands—Let them act in concert with firmness, self denial and self respect and they may yet be rescued from the prostration and ruin of those permanent restrictions, which are contemplated by a faction, mad with spleen and disappointment, blinded by ignorance, impelled by fury, and influenced by a foreign Government in a system of deadly operations against their vital interests.

From the Washingtonian printed at Windsor, Vermont.

Extract of a letter from our Correspondent at Washington, dated April 10.

Mr Madison has reason to regret his late speculation. Henry's friend Crillon left this immediately after the passage of the Embargo Bill, and before the injunction of secrecy was removed. The same evening at 8 o'clock, the French ministers Secretary started for Baltimore, on horse back; on his arrival the French consul purchased a fast sailing vessel and shipped said Crillon.

"We shall have no war, if our commerce can be destroyed by any other means.

Non-importation, non-exportation, embargo, on land and water, or such duties, as will eventually cripple it, will alternately be restored to, as long as the people will submit.

One great object of closed doors is to hide their shame; and another is to induce the people to believe them in earnest, which they do not believe themselves—Mr. Fisk still goes with them; but with some hesitation, and I believe reluctance. Your strong man keeps his seat, and votes with them, as by insntict, Robinson and Shaw are not troubled with tender conscience. Bradley is entitled to credit for his conduct this session; he has opposed their Democratict folly and madness, in several instances, and particularly the embargo system.

No general caucus has, as yet, been held; and it is doubtful, whether they will think it prudent, under existing circumstances, to risque one. It is evident we shall have no war, until the expiration of the ninety days.

I believe we shall be illy prepared at that time, and that the people will be les disposed, if possible than at present

The transactions at Amelia Island and in East Florida must beggar such plots, as Henry's. It is very unfortunate, that Mr Smith did not succeed for evidence of the French [illegible] as such evidence would be of essential service to Mr Madison, at this time since our loving friend the Emperor, has refused to furnish.

The current reports that Bonaparte has taken into his bosome our *Hornet*, for which we have so long and so anxiously waited, creates great uneasiness at the palace, and many of our blusterers sewar they will fight both England and France. Such a state of things I believe never existed in any country, nor were the destinies of any Country before in such hands. They know not what to do nor if they did, they have not resolved to do it.

The present session commenced with blustering folly; and I believe, it will end with submissive disgrace

If we are ever relieved from our embarrassments it must be by a correction of the public sentiment.

The people, being the source of power, it is but for them to say the word and it is done.

The hostility to commerce can never be cured but by a radical change.

An immediate recess is expected—Be that as it may I shall leave this in a few days, believing that a longer stay is a greater sacrifice than true patriotism repuires.

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The following particulars of the exploits of the Females of Saragoza, in Spain, from a highly interesting and authentic work, will not be unacceptable to such of our readers as have not had the opportunity of perusing it.

"The enemy continued to invest the city more closely, while the Aragonese made every effort to strengthen their means of defence. They tore down the awnings from their windows, and formed them into sacks, which they filled with sand, and piled up before the gates, in the form of a battery, digging round it a deep trench. They broke holes for musquetry in the main walls and intermediate buildings, and stationed cannon were the position was favorable for it. The houses in the environs were destroyed. 'Gardens and olive grounds,' says Mr. Vaughan, 'that in better times had been the recreation and support of their owners, were cheerfully rooted up by the proprietors themselves, wherever they impeded the defence of the city, or covered the approach of the enemy'—Women of all ranks assisted—they formed themselves into companies, some to relieve the wounded, some to carry water, wine and provision to those who defended the gates. The countess Burita instituted a corps for the service, a lady of great rank, young, delicate and beautiful. In the midst of the most tremendous fire of shot and shells, she was seen coolly attending to those occupations which were now become her duty; nor throughout the whole of a two months siege did the imminent danger to which she incessantly exposed herself, produce the slightest apparent effect upon her, or in the slightest degree bend her from her heroic purpose—Some of the monks bore arms; others exercised their spiritual offices to the dying; others, with the nuns, were busy making cartridges which the children distributed. Among threescore thousand persons there will always be found some wretches wicked enough for any employment, and the art of corrupting has constituted great part of the French system of war.

During the night of the 28th, the powder magazine, in the area were bull-fights were performed, which was in the very heart of the city, was blown up, by which explosion 14 houses were destroyed, and about 200 persons killed. This was the signal for the enemy to appear before three gates which had been sold to them. And while the inhabitants were digging out their fellow citizens from the ruins, they opened a fire upon them with mortars, howitzers, and cannon, which had been received for battering the town. The attack seemed chiefly to be directed against the gate called Portillo, and a large square building near it, without the walls. and surrounded by a deep ditch; though called a castle, it serves only for a prison. The sand-bag battery before this gate was frequently destroyed, and as often reconstructed under the fire of the enemy. The carnage here through the day was dreadful Augustina Zaragoza, a handsome woman of the lower class. about 22 years of age, arrived at this battery with refreshments, at the moment when not a man who defended it was left alive, so tremendous was the fire which the French kept up upon it —For a moment the citizens hesitated to remain at the guns. Augustina sprung forward over the dead and dying, snatched a match from the hand of a dead artilleryman, and fired off a six and twenty pounder; then, jumping upon the gun, made a solemn vow never to quit it alive during the siege. Such a sight could not but animate with fresh courage all who beheld it. The Zaragozans rushed into the battery, and renewed their fire with greater vigour than ever, and the French were repulsed here, and at all other points with great slaughter.

" On the night of the 2d of August, and on the following day, the French bombarded the city from their batteries opposite the gate of the Carmen --A foundling hospital, which was now filled with the sick and wounded, took fire, and was rapidly consumed. During the scene of horror, the most intrepid exertions were made to rescue these helpless sufferers from the flames. No person thought of his own property or individual concerns—every one hastened there. The women were eminently conspicuous in their exertions, regardless of the shot and shells which fell about them and braving the flames of the building It has often been remarked. that the wickedness of women exceeds that of the other sex :—for the same reason, when circumstances, forcing them out of the sphere of their ordinary nature. compel them to exercise manly virtues, they display them in the highest degree, and, when they are once awakened to a sense of patriotism, they carry the principle to its most heroic pitch. The loss of women and [illegible] men; they were always the most forward, and the difficulty was to teach them a prudent and proper sense of their danger

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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY, *May* 22, 1812.

VINCENNES, *May*. 5.

Since our last we have not heard of any murders having been committed by our Indian neighbours—every preparation——however, is making throughout the country for defence ——garrisons or picketted forts are erecting in almost every neighbourhood —and this place, against which their principal attack will, we have every reason to believe, be directed, is using every posible industry in order to give them a warm reception—The Governor is picketting in his house, and the citizens are fortifying different places in town for their protection.

After our paper was made up, and just as we were putting it to press, we received the following information —On Sunday night last some Indians came to the house of Mr. J M'Gowen, about 40 miles from this place on the state road, about bed time, there was a light fire burning, and Mr. M'Gowen had just gone to bed, and his wife was geting into bed, when one of the Indians put his gun through a window and shot Mr. M'Gowen dead.—Three boys who were in the house immediately jumped up, extinguished the light and fired at the Indians—the Indians continued round the house nearly all night, left a ferry boat and two canoes lose, stole two horses, and a short time beforeday went off.

Extract of a letter from Benj. Franklin Stickney, Esq. Indian agent at Fort Wayne, to Governor Harrison, dated.

" Fort Wayne, April 18, 1812.

Mr. Shaw informed you that 24 of the Prophets band had passed this place on the last of February, for fort Malden, to receive ammunition which was promised to be ready for them—they returned on the fourth inst. with as much gunpowder, lead and new fufees as they could carry. A report arrived yesterday from Sandusky, that two persons have been killed at that place by the Indians.

Extract of a letter from gov. N. Edwards, of the Illinois Territory, to a gentleman in this place, dated

Randolph County, M. T
April 12.

" News has just arrived that about 300 Winebagoes (or Puants) are marching to attack us, and, unwell as I am I set out to-morrow morning to oppose them, and it is very probable I shall have a fight before I return.—My Rangers took two of their spies aud killed another, as I learn from an official communication just received I have also understood from a gentleman from the upper part of the territory, that another encounter took place between some of them and the Rangers, in which it is believed the Indians sustained considerable loss: War is inevitable.

Russelville paper.

CINCINNATI, *May* 9.

Brigadier general Hull, late governor of Michigan territory, arrived here on Thursday last with an escort of about forty men, he has brought a supply of tents, knapsacks, blankets, &c for the use of the army.

He yesterday sent an express to Vincennes for the fourth regiment to repair immediately to this place, in order to join the militia at Dayton, and from thence to march to Detroit We are informed that a considerable force of militia are to be sent from the state of Kentucky to supply the place of the fourth regiment.

Yesterday the volunteers and Militia, who have been for about a fortnight past, in the vicinity of this town, broke up their camp and marched for the general rendezvous at Dayton, under the command of generals Gano and Cass.

HEAD-QUARTERS, *Dayton*,
May 13.

Gov. Meigs arrived at this place on Monday, and politely furnished us with the following extract and succeeding statements. He will return to the Camp at Dayton in two days, when by the 16th, the troops will amount to about 1400. *Edit.*

Extract from J. Johnson to Gov Meigs dated " *Piqua*, *May* 8, 1812.

" The Shawanoe chiefs from Wapaghkonnetta have come in: we are now in council. They will take the women and children of the Indians who were killed to their own people, with a suitable speech to the nation to which they belong. The conduct of the Shawanoes is commendable; they volunteered their services in becoming meditators respecting the late occurrence at Greenville. The chiefs agree to furnish some of their chosen men to accompany the army thro' their country to Detroit, and have solicited me to place a respectable man in their make a report to us. I have sent speeches to all quarters for the Indians to remain at home, and not to approach the frontiers. Such however is the alarm of the people, that nothing short of military force will prevent the frontiers from breaking up."

Gov. Meigs immediately detached from the camp at Dayton, capt. Rupe's company of riflemen, with gen. Lucas, to Greenville, and capt Banare's company of riflemen to Piqua, to protect the frontiers. Both corps from M'Arthur's regiment. At Greenville two more Indians are taken. Gen. Munger left Dayton on the 7th inst. with a party of horse for Greenville, to ascertain the circumstance respecting the killing and taking of the Indians, &c.

ST. LOUIS, April 25

We learn from unquestionable authority, that Governor Howard has received evidence so satisfactory to him that the late murder of O'Nail's family, on the Mississippi, was perpetrated by a party of Kickapoos, that he has made a demand of them from governor Edwards, and transmitted to him the evidence of their guilt. Thus every day developes more and more of the system on which those savages act; while one part is making the most humble professions of friendship another part of the same band or tribe is glutting its sanguinary vengeance upon our defenceless women and children; and unless this insiduous course be arrested by the co-ercive arm of government we can expect nothing less than to witness and mourn over multiplied instances of such savage and brutal fury.

A short time since another of our soldiers at fort Madison, was mortally wounded by the Indians, having been shot through a port hole, and is since dead.

The succeeding night the Indians made further attempts on the fort, and had one of their party killed, and another wounded :—They were constantly waylaying the fort, and seeking every opportunity to do mischief.

All the Americans, except two, have fled from Prairie du Chien, leaving their property behind, in consequence of the avowed hostility of the savages towards them. Some are arrived here having miraculously escaped with their lives; among them is Major George Wilson, lately of Kentucky, and Mr. Pryor, late an officer in the United States' army. These gentlemen bear ample testimony not only to the hostile views of the Winebagoes and others, but they state circumstances, which proves that the Shawnoe Prophet has been engaged during the winter most insidiously in exciting the hostility of various tribes of Indians towards us. Further particulars will be given hereafter.

The British traders boast that they have the exclusive trade of the Missisippi, above the Missouri, and that before the expiration of another year no American will be permitted to trade up the Missouri, or to its tributary streams! The Winebagoes now assembled at the mouth of Rock river* say, that every boat passing up and down will be examined for Americans, that their papers shall denominate their country; Americans they will tomahawk, or burn—the French, attached to the American government shall have the same fate; but the English and Canadian French shall be protected, and shall have exclusive trade —thus the British and their rascally agents, arrest our commercial enterprise in the interior of our country, as well as on the ocean—little did we expect that the Puants would have been the next power, who should have contended for the right of search, plunder, and making captures ! ! !

The Winebagoes or Puants have two Canadian Frenchmen to examine the lading and crews of such boats as they may capture.

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* Rock river falls into the Missisippi about 100 miles above fort Madison.

On Wednesday last, Gov. Edwards met at Cahokia, the Chiefs and Warriors of the Ottawas, Chippaways, Kickapoos, and Potawatomies of the Illinois river, all of whom had arrived a few days before for the purpose of holding a council with him.

The council commenced on Thursday, contiuued two days at Cahokia, was then adjourned to this place, and finally terminated yesterday. For the gratification of public curiosity the following particulars are given.

In the Governor's speech, he impressively pourtrayed the strong and sincere desire of our government to maintain peace and harmony with all our Indian neighbours.

He fully explained all the destructive consequences that must result to them from yielding to British machinations and engaging in the war against us.

He commented on the arts and deceptions of the Shawnoe Prophet, and answered all those statements that the Prophet has been in the habit of making with a view to excite jealousy, and

In the review of those statements, he noticed the uniform efforts of the Indians to draw an unfavorable contrast between our conduct towards them and that of the French and British, particularly as to our building forts and buying their land; they, having alledged that those nations never built forts or asked them for land—when they made them presents, whereas they said, we built forts, which argued hostile intentions, and never made them any presents without asking them first for a little, and then for a great deal of land.

The governor recalled their attention to many forts which they knew had been erected by either the British or French. He admitted that there was a difference between our conduct and both those nations in regard to their land, which he turned to our advantage, by shewing that we never took their land without paying them the price they agreed to take for it, and that those nations did not acknowledge their right to any land, and had taken it whenever they wanted it without paying any thing—to illustrate which, he referred to and explained the original colonization of America, showed the extent of their possessions at that time the acquisitions made by both the nations alluded to, and called on the Indians to say whether by any treaty or tradition among them, any thing had ever been paid either to them or their ancestors as a compensation therefore.

The governor endeavored to remove all their real or affected uneasiness about their land, by telling them that we were neither disposed to buy their lands or take any part thereof from them.

Laying aside every thing like a mere temporising course, he convinced them, that he perfectly understood the character of the war they had been waging against us; that while a part were committing murders and other depredations, all expected impunity from the friendly professions of the rest, that they had done mischief last year, hoping it would be exclusively charged to the Prophet or his proper party and that he apprehended some future attempts of a similar character might be made, with the expectation that they will be charged to the Winebagoes, who are now at open war with us. But that he should be upon his watch, to detect and punish all such conduct, and that each tribe must be responsible for the conduct of its members, or deliver up, according to treaty, all offenders.

He then adverted to all the murders and other depredations that had been committed for the last two years; demanded satisfaction according to the treaty, and assured them that the blood of our innocent fellow citizens should not be shed with impunity.

They were anticipated in much of the speech they most probably intended to make—were evidently disconcerted, and requested till next day to reply. The whole night was spent in consultation by the chiefs, and Gomo, the principal chief, was selected as their speaker for the next day.

He manifested much humility, made many professions of friendship, stated recent attempts of the British to induce them to commence immediate hostilities upon us, and the offer of arms, ammunition, &c. to be delivered at fort Malden for the object. He stated the hostile intention of the Winebagoes; but he endeavoured to wave the demand for the murderers, by saying they were not to be found, and if they could be found, that the chiefs had not influence enough to deliver them up; and admitted that three of the murderers were of his own party.

The governor immediately replied to him in such a manner, as to give them no ground to suppose that they could make any calculations upon his credulity.

He stated to them, that he positively knew that they had left some of the murderers at Peoria, that they were present when he demanded them at that place last year, and had continued to reside there ever since. That a long time had been allowed for their delivery because we were unwilling hastily to make war, and that the outrages were so attrocious, that he would not trust to or believe the sincerity of their friendly professions, unless they corroborated by some act of justice.—He reminded them, that if it were hard for them to punish their offenders, it would be equally hard for us to submit to such injuries without satisfaction. He insisted that the murderers whom they acknowledged to be of their party should be punished, recommending the chiefs and the wariors to consult together, and told them that he would receive their answer at St. Louis. The result of which was, that Gomo in behalf of all the rest, and in their presence promised, that they would either deliver up the murderers or kill them themselves; and the impression of the governor, and all of the most intelligent persons who were present at the council, is, that they intend to comply with the promise.——Should this be done, it will be a strong indication of the determination of those Indians to be at peace with us, which will certainly be a great point gained, as they have it very much in their power to do us considerable injury. But there is no security afforded by it for a general peace—for those chiefs in a private conference, afterwards, with governor Edwards, told him that the Prophet had returned to and was rebuilding his town; and that he was regaining his influence, that he was again collecting his followers that a number of the Winnebagoes & Kickapoos are now with him, and Gomo candidly acknowledged that a number of his own party of Potawatamies had joined him, but said he would try to prevail on them to abandon him.—Thus it appears that those who composed the principal strength of the Prophets army, (viz. the Winnebagoes Potawatomies and Kickapoos) have again rallied to his standard, all his, & their professions, to the contrary notwithstanding.

These chiefs also told governor Edwards, that the Winnebagoes were when they left home embodying their forces; that they were determined to attack the frontiers—and that nothing could stop them from committing hostilities upon us. They also stated that bad Indians from other tribes, would join the Winnebagoes and that they would attack our frontiers at different points.

Information from other sources, justifies the calculation, that we are to have a furious Indian war, which will be carried on under the name of the Winnebago war, although many individuals from other tribes will co-operate. Nothing but very energetic measures on the part of government, will be sufficient to meet the combination with which we are threatened, for no calculation or account, that has been given of the Winnebagoes, make their number less than between 700 and 1000 and in point of disperate bravery there never was any savage nation to which they are inferior.

The democratic general committee of Albany give up the state of New-York as lost to their party. The Albany Register, in announcing this event, thus remarks:

" The republican column of the state of New-York is now prostrate in the dust. The breath of the people has withered it, it has fallen, and its scattered fragments, from Long-Island to Genessee, fill the mind of the patriot with painful retrospects and melancholy presages."

The same paper again says:

" We have received various numerical statements of the votes in this and the neighbouring counties, at the recent election; but in mourning over the ruins of the republican edifice, it would be unavailing and no source consolation, to count the fragmen

[☞ The " 6257."]

From the Balt. Federal Republica

A publication lately appeared in Alexandria Gazette, stating, that British minister had offered to resto all the American seamen impresse into the navy of his nation, which o government would designate as suc The accuracy of the statement is proved to our satisfaction, accompa ed with the remarkable fact, that overture, though made in writing, ha received no answer when our infor ant left Washington, which was a day or two. We pledge ourselv that this will be found substantia correct.

The cannon lately received from Washington, are of so small libre, that the balls cannot be into them. If it were not for the pence of sending them back again should be glad of it, because it prevent an immediate appeal to

N. Y. Ga

From the Delaware Statesman.

EFFECTS OF THE EMBARG

The alarming effects of the Embargo are every day presenting themselves to our view;—that the people may be enabled to form a just sentiment of the ruinous consequences of this measure, and that they may du appreciate the advantages of a Madison administration—we submit the following, (showing the operation of the Embargo———in our own immediate neighbourhood,) to their considera tion.

There are thirteen mills at Brandywine idle, in consequence of the embargo, those mills employed would, a very low estimate, manufacture hundred barrels of flour per day, three thousand weekly—which at the price it would command with a trade, would throw into circulation every week about thirty two thou dollars or one hundred and thirty thou sand per month---requiring two thou sand five hundred bushels of wheat daily, or fifteen thousand each week, keep them employed. This immense trade is now intirely stopped, and much fear will continue to be so, less the people adopt some measures to convince Mr. Madison that his anti-commercial acts are not their choice.

But, as some embargo vindicators may probably say that the millers are the only sufferers and that they are rich and able to bear their losses, we will take a further view of the subject and endeavour to show as clear as possible the deleterous influence of the embargo on another class of citizens—we mean these who find employment from the business carried on at these mills, and who depend on their daily labour to support their families.

We keep within bounds in saying least thirty men are imployed immediately in one of the Brandywine mills and about as many more in the vessels belonging to the owner of the mill; in the coopers shops and the neighbourhood, in Wilmington, and in the country adjacent, more than one hundred hands are imployed for each mill when they are in operation; and, if to this be added the shallopmen who are imployed in Jersy, at Cantwells Bridge, Blackbird, Smyrna and Camden, in carryinggrain, cooper's stuff and poles, and the hands employed in preparing and delivering at the landing the two last articles we shall be very safe in setting down another hundred men—So that in one establishment the notable embargo is made to act most injuriously on about three hundred of our fellow citizens—(or taking the thirteen mills it appears that four thousand of the poorer people in this state are trown out of employment, or nearly so, in consequence of the stoppage of the Brandywine mills.) It will be observed that we leave altogether out of view the immence sacrifice of the owners of this valuable property, as well as the number of persons who are indirectly dependent on them for support.

Considering the many mills which are within a few miles of this place, and the destruction to the trade of Newport and Christiana Bridge by the embargo, it has appeared strange to us that no public meeting has been called to take into consideration the grievances under which those immediately interested are suffering; It is not because the measures of the administration are approved—for so far as relates to the gentlemen at Brandywine, we know they are unanimously opposed to them; and we can only account for their silence, under sufferings such as are heaped upon them, from the circumstance of few of them at any time taking an active part in political affairs. As to those, whom their business gives employment, if their grievances are not speedily redressed, " Sheriff's and " Constable's Sales" must soon stare them full in the face;—to be short, we shall see the greatest part of those, who are dependent for subsistence on the business done at these mills, involved in general ruin and beggary. Many of them are perhaps illiterate, but they

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are reflecting, and begin to think it strange that, when the country was already suffering from the aggressions of France and England, our government should outstrip both, and *ruin them by its protection!*

It would ill become us to dictate, but we certainly are of opinion that a public meeting would be the best means of making Mr. Madison acquainted with the distresses which the embargo has created in this quarter ———and hope the friends of free trade and enemies of unnecessary war will think on it—we know they cannot be insensible to the misery in which numbers are involved. Some people will say that petition and remonstrance will be in vain, but this should not deter us from exercising these constitutional privileges. The people of G. Britain practise these inestimable rights to their utmost extent—why then should we, who live under a republican government neglect them.

DAYTON, (Ohio.) *May* 7.

The Indians.—The savages appear to be engaged, on every quarter of our frontier, in committing depredations upon the lives and property of the settlers On the 29th of last month, they killed and scalped a man near Greenville. Our letters from Chicago, mention two murders there, and a letter just received in town from Defiance, situated at the junction of the Anglaise with the Miami of the Lakes, mentions that three men were found murdered near that place; whether by the Indians or not was unknown. In consequence of the murder at Greenville, a volunteer company of militia from Miami county marched to that neighborhood, and an express has just arrived with intelligence that they had met with a party of Indians, had killed two of them, wounded a third, and take two squaws and a boy prisoners, and were in pursuit of the wounded Indian, and they state a determination to kill every Indian they meet with, until they have further orders.

PHILADELPHIA, *May* 7.

We believe we do not hazard much in giving the following as nearly the precise situation and intention of the administration at this moment:—at least, we have it upon authority of no ordinary weight—The last advices for France received by the administration are not of a character corresponding with their calculations. This circumstance together with the repeated and outrageous captures and destruction of American vessels by France, has compelled the government to pause in its blind career of devotion to that unprincipled power.

It at the same has produced an hesitation as to hastily plunging into a war with G. Britain. We are warranted in believing further, that the Hornet is expected to convey information of so unsatisfactory a nature, as will induce the government either to resort to precautionary measures against France or to place both belligerents on their former equal footing. The impediments to a negociation with England being thus removed, it certainly would not be surprising, if the discussions, governed on both sides by a spirit of moderation, candor and forbearance, were terminated in an honorable and permanent reconciliation.

May 11.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Savannah, to the Editors of the Charleston Courier.

Savannah, 28*th April*, 1812.

Dear Sirs,—I give you the news here of to-day, which you will find pretty correct. Governor Mitchell arrived here this morning, and set off in a few hours afterwards for Darien, with all speed, on his way to Amelia Island, to take the command from Mathews, and deliver up the island to the Spanish commandant, together with any other parts of Florida which may be in the possession of the troops of the United States, and to assure him of the disapprobation of our government with the proceedings of Mathews and Campbell. The Governor's proclamation is now printing, calling upon the American citizens to refrain from further proceedings against that colony, and come home, under penalties, &c. So much for that pretty business. The Governor has ordered out one thousand militia to enforce his orders in case of need, and also to keep the local population in awe. So far so right. It is understood here that the governor is ordered to deliver Amelia Island up to the Spanish authorities on or before the 30th inst. agreeable to promise to Mr Foster."

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

Received by the Medford, Hall, at Boston, 28 days from Bristol.

LONDON, *March* 24.

The Congress captured.—The American ship Congress, captain Clark, from Baltimore to London, has been captured under the Berlin and Milan decrees, and sent into Cherbourg.—To hide his iniquity, and further to dupe the president and people, notwithstanding her name, Bonaparte has denominated her an English vessel; and the knows he has a thousand slaves in America who will swear she is so, because "Napoleon our King," wishes it. This capture is extremely valuable.

France and Russia.

April 3.—We yesterday stated that the Russians were fully prepared for the commencement of hostilities, and we have now to communicate the important intelligence, that an express has arrived in town from Petersburgh, with letters from that capital of the 4th ult. The Russian army on the frontiers of Poland is stated to consist of 280,000 men, but we may presume that this number is as usual overrated—200,000 is more likely to be the real number. The Emperor Alexander is to take the command of this immense force in person. Generals Barclay de Tolli, Benningsen and D'Armfeldt, are to serve under him.

In the expectation of large demands on the public treasury, many new taxes have been imposed under the authority of an imperial ukase, and others have been augmented; among these are an impost on land, an excise on tea, a stamp on merchants books, and an increase of the capitation tax, to the extent of one-third.

The messenger who had passed through Berlin on the 3d of March, with the ultimatum of Bonaparte to the court of St. Petersburgh, it is understood had returned with the ultimatum of the Russian government.—Berthier was hourly looked for in that city, and it was supposed that Napoleon and Frederick William were to have an interview at Dresden, where the palace had been prepared for their reception.

A gentleman who has arrived from Prussia by the Anholt packets, states, that a corps of French troops was daily expected in Konigsberg.

The following are extracts from some letters which have been communicated to us:

"PILAU, March 11.—All is confusion here, in consequence of the arrival of accounts, that the French armies are marching against Russia.—It is said that not less than 400,000 men are proceeding to that destination, viz. 200,000 French, 150,000 Austrians, and 50,000 of the Confederation. Thank God, none of them are expected to come this way."

"LEIPSIC, March 12.——All the Prussian troops have received orders to march from this neighbourhood, to join the French armies, which are to be commanded by Marshal Ney. It is also said, that Austrian troops, to the number of from ninety thousand to one hundred thousand men, have received orders to unite with the French. For this last week there have been French troops passing through here; the heavy artillery has also passed through. This day, it is said, that Murat is to join the army, and that he will command the French cavalry. It is also said, that the Austrians will be under the command of French generals. The whole of the French force is estimated at 300,000 men. In consequence of all the movements, provisions have got very dear."

FROM SPAIN.

Boston, May 6. Captain Kingsbury from Corunna, which he left about the 1st of April, informs, that the Gallician junta had voted to augment its force to 50,000; to be officered and cloathed by the English. That the French had evacuated Gijon, and that numerous French deserters were daily arriving in Corunna. A correspondent in Corunna informs, that deserters were coming in there fifty or more at a time; and that in one body there were upwards of twenty musicians, with their instruments who were immediately embarked for England.

The Spanish regency have passed a law making it death for any person to ship any kind of produce whatever to any port or place in possession of the Freuch.

Baltimore, May 7.—Paul Cuffee, captain and owner of the brig Traveller, is now in town. This is the coloured man of whom some account was lately published from an English paper. His vessel and cargo were seized at Newport, R. I. on his return from Siera Leone, in Africa.. Captain C. had been 18 months absent, and was unacquainted with the *grabbling* and *restrictive* practices of his native country. He went to Washington and having stated his case to government, was politely treated, and his vessel and cargo immediately restored.

This pious and humane citizen has already been of considerable service to many of the Africans, to whom he has carried several teachers–and for whose further benefit he appears willing to employ many of his days and much of his pecuniary resources.

HORRID BARBARITY

The last Portland Gazette contains the journal of an American sailor, who was taken in the ship Eliza, of Philadelphia, by the French and carried into St. Lucar. From thence he was taken with others, to Seville, and there again imprisoned—here he was joined by about 1500 American, English, Portuguese and Spanish prisoners, and marched for Bayone, under a strong guard. The prisoners was robbed of their shoes, and obliged to travel barefooted—"the first day" (he remarks) "we suffered but little in convenience, but the second, our feet began to blister, and the skin to come off, so that every step we took left the impress with the blood from our feet—our food was jackass' flesh and bread made of bran and hardly enough of that to sustain life. The fatigue, and soreness of our feet was so distressing, that numbers failed daily—as soon as any one became unable to pursue the march he was shot. I have known 25 persons in this enfeebled situation to be shot dead in one day. Between 4 and 500 were shot on the march. We continued our march from the 1st of April to the 9th of June (a term of 70 days)." When they arrived at Segovia, he contrived to break out of prison, and with 11 Englishmen, made his escape. He arrived at Portland the 15th ult.

STEAM ENGINES.

THE public are hereby informed that the subscriber is ready to contract for the supplying of STEAM ENGINES on Oliver Evans's principles. He will warrant and uphold them to be far superior to those on the principles of Bulten and Watt; they are less expensive, more simple and durable, occupy infinitely less room, require much less fuel, are thirty times more powerfull, and can be conducted by any man of ordinary capacity, with less than two months practice.

The public are requested particularly to bear in mind that no other person or persons are authorised to make said engines in this place, and that no licence can be obtained for using those not made by the subscriber.

The subscriber has obtained the exclusive right to use said engines for all and every manner of manufacturing iron, within a certain district, centering in the town of Pittsburgh, and he is ready to sell said right to any person disposed to purchase.

GEO. EVANS.

Pittsburgh, May 20th, 1812.

2,000 Pounds

BEST KENTUCKY POWDER,

FOR SALE,

Enquire of

WM. ROBINSON, Jr.

Pittsburgh, May 20, 1812. tf

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Pittsburgh, *May* 19, 1812.

PROPOSALS will be received at this office until the 9th day of June next, for building a bridge across the mouth of Girty's run, in Ross township, Allegheny county—a plan whereof may be seen at this office.

JOSEPH WILSON,
HUGH MURPHY,
PH. GILLAND, } *Commissioners.*

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN out of the boat of the subscriber, at Pittsburgh, the following articles, by a certain *EDWARD DAVIS*, who had engaged as a hand to navigate the boat to Kentucky:—

One new black leather portmanteau; one new superfine blue broad cloth coat with guilt buttons, and one half worn blue cloth coat with guilt basket buttons; one new black silk vest, and one striped woolen vest; one pair white corded pantaloons; three or four fine ruffled shirts; two pair of new boots and two pair of new shoes; a new Philadelphia made hat; three neck handkerchiefs, one spotted, the others corded; two bandanoe silk handkerchiefs; and a pair of brass barrelled pistols, silver mounted, one screw fastning on the lock of one of the pistols was wanting.

Davis, is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high supposed to be about 22 years of age, has dark brown hair, is remarkable for playing mountebank tricks, and can put his person in a variety of shapes, he said he was a boot and shoemaker by trade, and that he lived in Kentucky.

The above reward will be paid for the articles stolen, and conviction of the thief; or Twenty dollars for the apprehension and conviction of the thief alone.

JAMES CRUTCHER.

Living in Elizabeth Town. Kentucky.

Pittsburgh, May 20, 1812.

NOTICE.

ELIAS KELVEY having left the residence of his father at Newport in Massachusetts, and as he has not been heard of for some time—this method is taken to request his immediata return home; any information respecting him will be thankfully received.

JESSE KELVEY.

Pittsburgh, May 21, 1812.

TO BE RENTED.

AND possession given immediately, the Store room, lately occupied by Mr. Jelly, in Market street, adjoining the Diamond, the store is well fitted up, and has an excellent cellar attached to it. For further particulars apply at the office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Pittsburgh, May 20, 1812.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber proposes transacting business as an Agent in the

Land Office,

before the Board of Property, &c. A knowledge of the titles to lands in the western part of the State, acquired in the performance of his professional duties whilst resident there, will probably enable him to be useful.

WILLIAM WALLACE.

Harrisburgh, May 4. 1812. 1y.

NEW THEATRE.

THE subscribers to the Theatre are requested to pay to Mr. ISAAC ROBERTS, Box-Office Keeper, the amount of one-third of the Season Ticket. The remainder will be called for in two payments, one on Monday, May the 25th, and the last on Monday, June the 8th.

WM. TURNER & Co.

Pittsburgh, May 7th, 1812.

The subscriber takes the liberty to remind the purchasers of LOTS in the TOWN of BIRMINGHAM, that the second moiety of the purchase money has been due since the 29th April, and *once more* requests their attention to the subject, as he has certain payments to make predicated on their punctual performance of contract.

There are also a few Lots remaining unsold: those desirous to purchase may know the terms by applying to.

NATH. BEDFORD.

Pittsburgh, May 22d, 1812.

BLANK CHECKS

On the PITTSBURGH MANUFACTURING COMPANY, and on the OFFICE OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT, handsomely printed on paper of a superior quality, for Sale at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

James Brown, Abner Barker,

AND

James R. Butler,

HAVE entered into partnership, for the purpose of establishing in Pittsburgh, a Manufacture of

HARDWARE,

which they intend to do on an extensive plan. Particularly, they intend making Cut and Forged Nails, of every description: a large assortment of which they have now on hand, and which they offer, by whole-sale and retail, on moderate terms. It is intended, in a few weeks, to improve the quality of Cut Nails so that they will answer every purpose of those which are forged, in addition to which they will drive incomparably better. Said Company intend also to manufacture Scythes, Siskles, Cutting and drawing Knives, Axes, Screw-Augurs, and, indeed, edged tools generally. They intend likewise to make all articles in the Blacksmith and Whitesmith way, as soon as workmen can be procured.

Therefore, Artificers in Brass and Iron, possessing competent skill and dexterity in their respective branches, and being of good moral character, are hereby informed, that they will meet with encouragement by applying to said Company.

BROWN, BARKER, & BUTLER.

Pittsburgh, May 7th, 1812.

NOTICE.

THE partnership subsisting between George Sutton and Reubin Neal of the Borough of Pittsburgh, trading under the firm of

REUBIN NEAL & CO.

is this day dissolved by mutual consent; all persons indebted to said firm are requested to make immediate payment to Reubin Neal, who is duly authorised to receive the same; those who have demands will please present them to said Neal for settlement.

GEORGE SUTTON,
REUBEN NEAL.

Pittsburgh, May 1, 1812.

SAMUEL DAVIS,

Clock & Watch Maker & Silversmith.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he has removed his shop to the house second door from the sign of the Bear, and immediately opposite James Brown's, baker, where he will continue to serve those who may please to favor him with their custom.

Those indebted to him for a longer period than nine months are informed that unless their accounts are discharged on or before the first day of July next, they will find them in the hands of a magistrate.

Watches that have been left with him for repair, for more than nine months, and have not been taken away by their owners, will be sold in three months from this date unless the cost of repairing is not sooner paid.

April 28, 1812. 3t,

NOTICE.

THE partnership of the subscribers, trading under the firm of Herr and Enoch, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm are requested to make payment to Benjamin Herr, who is duly authorised to settle all the accounts of the partnership—and those having claims will please to present them for settlement.

BENJAMIN HERR,
THOMAS ENOCH,

Pittsburgh, May 5, 1812.

N. B. From and after the 15th day of May, inst. I will attend at the office of Thomas Enoch, esq on Wednesday and Saturday of every week, from 8 till 1 o'clock, until the 1st day of July next, for the purpose of settling the accounts of the above firm, and also for the purpose of settling my private accounts—which if not then settled, will be put into the hands of a proper officer for collection.

BENJAMIN HERR,

May 5, 1812.

Four Dollars Reward.

LOST, a green net Work Bag, containing a red morocco pocket book, with a pair of braceletts with a plain dark hair band, and a small necklace with the letters F. P. S. on the clasp. Whoever finds the same and will leave it at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette shall receive the above reward. *May* 6, 1812.

TURTLE SOUP.

MAY be had at the subscribers, in Union street, next door to the printing office of "The Commonwealth," on Wednesday and Saturday evenings. It will be served up regularly.

ROBERT M'CORKLE.

April 28, 1812.

FOR SALE.

ON the premises, commencing on Tuesday the 18th day of June next, and to continue for three days,

IN AND OUT LOTS IN THE

TOWN OF COLUMBUS.

Established by an act of the legislature as the permanent seat of government for the state of Ohio.

TERMS OF SALE.

One fifth of the purchase money will be required in hand; the residue to be paid in four equal annual instalments.—Interest will be required on the deferred payment from the day of sale if they are not punctually made when due—Eight per cent. will be discounted for prompt payments on the day of sale.

The Town of *Columbus* is situated in an elevated and beautiful site, on the east side of the Sciota river, immediately below the junction of the Whetstone branch and opposite to Franklinton, the seat of justice for Franklin county, in the centre of an extensive tract of rich and fertile country from whence there is an easy navigation to the Ohio river. Above the town the west fork of the Sciota affords a good navigation for about eighty miles; and the Whetstone branch as far as the town of Worthington. Sandusky bay, the only harbour on the south shore of Lake Erie [except Presqu'Isle] for vessels of burden, is situate due North from Columbus, and about one hundred miles from it An excellent road may be made with very little expence from the Lower Sandusky town to the mouth of the Little Sciota—distance about 60 miles. This will render the communication from the Lakes to the Ohio river, through the Sciota, very easy, by which route an immense commerce must, at a day not very distant, be carried on; and which will make the country on the Sciota river rich and populous.

The proprietors of the town of Columbus will, by every means in their power, encourage industrious mechanics who wish to make a residence in the town—All such are invited to become purchasers.

JAMES JOHNSTON,
A. M'LAUGHLIN,
LYNE STARLING,
JOHN KERR, } *Proprietors.*

Franklinton, April 13, 1812.

(Second American Edition)

BIGLAND'S
VIEW OF THE WORLD,

CRAMER, SPEAR & EICHBAUM,
Pittsburgh, and
T. B. WAIT & Co. & C. WILLIAMS,
Boston,

Are publishing by subscription,

A Geographical and Historical View of the World: exhibiting a complete delineation of the natural and artificial features of each country; and a succinct narrative of the origin of the different nations, their political revolutions, and progress in arts, sciences, literature, commerce, &c. The whole comprising all that is important in the geography of the globe and the history of mankind. By JOHN BIGLAND, Author of "Letters on Ancient and Modern History," "Essays on various subjects," &c. with notes, correcting and improving the part which relates to the American continent and islands. By JEDIDIAH MORSE, D. D. A. A. S. S. H. S. Author of the American Universal Geography, etc. In five volumes.

CONDITIONS.

The present edition, like the former, to be elegantly printed, on a fine paper. To be comprised in 5 vols. Price to subscribers two dollars twenty five cents per volume in boards, to be paid for on delivery of each volume. Price raised to non-subscribers.

☞ Gentlemen who are disposed to encourage the above work are requested to forward their names (free of expence) as soon as convenient, to Cramer, Spear and Eichbaum, Pittsburgh.

⁂ The unprecedented sale of this work induces the publishers to commence a second edition before the first was completed. It is but nine months since the former edition was put to press; during which time the demand for the work has exceeded, by several hundred, the whole number of that impression.

CRAMER, SPEAR & EICHBAUM,
Franklin Head Bookstore,
Market Street, between Front and Second Streets,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

SACRED Extracts from the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments, for the more convenient attainment of a knowledge of the inspired writers; for the use of schools.

The Four Gospels, translated from the Greek, with preliminary dissertations, and notes critical and explanatory. By Geo. Campbell, D. D. F. R. S. Edinburgh.

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Two Lectures on Comets. By Professor Winthrop. Also a Supplement to the Comet of 1811.

Epistles on Women, exemplifying their character and condition in various ages and nations. By Lucy Aikin.

Metrical Tales. By Robert Southey.

The Works of Peter Pindar, Esq elegant pocket edition, with engravings, 4 vols.

Liber Facetiarum, being a collection of curious and interesting Anecdotes, &c.

May, 7, 1812.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having purchased very recently those two commodious store houses at Beaver point, lately occupied by Messrs. Leet and Buchannon, informs the public that Joseph M'Farren has now charge of them and will receive, on storoge, any goods consigned to his care, and who will forward them to any place or places that may be directed or requested, by the owner or owners. Those persons disposed to give encouragement to this establishment will, I flatter myself, find their business done much to their sasisfaction.

GEORGE RAPP, of the Harmony Society.

Pittsburgh, April 21, 1812. 3t.

The Trustees

Of the Pittsburgh Academy offer on a perpetual ground rent, two hundred and forty feet front, on Second-street, extending from Smithfield-street to Cherry-alley, and ninety feet front on Smithfield-street, extending from Third Street to a ten feet alley.—A plan of the lots, and theterms are left with JAMES MORRISON in Wood street.

John Woods
John Wilkins } *Managers*
Isaac Craig

Pittsburgh, April 8, 1811. tf.

☞ A YOUNG LADY!!!

OF Boston, was afflicted with a violent cough, tightness of the chest, great difficulty of breathing and pain in the side, in this distressing state, after having tried most things without effect, was induced to take *Dr. Relfe's Asthmatic Pills*, when to the surprise of herself and friends, after taking one box, her sleep was restored, her cough left her, and in finishing the second her health was established——☞ *She was considered hast relief!*

An aged lady of Boston was 16 years afflicted with a violent cough, difficulty of breathing, could not lay down in her bed for years, was relieved by taking two boxes. An old gentleman of Salem, was 20 years afflicted with an asthma, was relieved by taking 3 boxes.—☞ *The above were considered hast relief!*

These pills give instant ease in all coughs, colds, asthmas, consumption, tightness of the chest, wheezings, difficulty of breathing, etc. recent colds are removed in a few hours—the aged will find a relief equally agreeable, even when the lungs are affected.—☞ *One, containing 12 pills frequently effect a cure! Ask for* "Dr. Relfe's Asthmatic Pills" *none are genuine unless signed* "W T Conway," *be particular!* Prepared and sold wholesale by the proprietor W. T. Conway, No. 3, Tremant street, Boston, and retail by Messrs. J. P and J. W Skelton, druggists, Pittsburgh; Ducomb, Philadelphia; Dr. Elliot, Albany; J. Tiebout, No. 238, Water street, New-York; B Smith, P M. New-Brunswick; and most druggists and booksellers throughout the U. States, where may be had *Dr Relfe's Aromatic Female Pills* for obstructions, etc. and which are equally conducive to the health of married ladies, *unless when pregnant*, at which time they must not be taken—price 3 dolls. *Dr Relfe's Botanical Drops* a certain cure for salt rheum, pimpled faces, leprosy, scrofula, and all impurities of the blood, may be given to infants with perfect safety. *Dumfries Ointment* a certain cure for the *Itch* in *one hour's application*. *Dumfries Lotion*, without smell or stain, for the *Itch*. *Dr. Hunter's celebrated Pills* for venereal complaints. *British Chemical Liquid Blacking*, superior to most compositions. *Conway's Lemon Syrup*, one bottle, price 1 doll 50 cts. will make 3 or 4 gallons of punch, equal to the finest lemons, will keep good in all climates.—☞ None genuine unless signed "W. T Conway."

The following letter is a proof of the superior efficacy of

☞ *Dr. Hunter's Celebrated Pills!*

W. T. Conway,—Sir,—Noticing your advertisement for "Dr. Hunter's Pills," and having three years ago contracted a venereal taint, which, notwithstanding the usual treatment was perpetually troubling me with the head-ache, pains in my bones, large scabs and blotches all over my body, elbows, eye-brows, face, loss of appetite, and universal lassitude—was induced to try these pills, when to my surprise, after two boxes, the scabs began to scale off, the pains left me, my appetite returned; on taking three boxes more am perfectly free from every symptom. You would oblige me much by your advice whether you think it necessary to continue, if so, inclose in a letter what you may think proper.

I am, Sir,
Most gratefully yours,
G. W.

Portsmouth, November 14, 1810.

These pills are a certain cure in all the various stages of the venereal disease, recent infections are often removed in 3 or 4 days, at an expence of one or two dollars. A treatise, explaining symptoms, with full directions so that persons of either sex may cure themselves with secrecy encircle each box. Prepared and sold wholesale by the sole proprietor W. T Conway, No. 3, Tremantstreet, Boston; and retail by Messrs Skeltons, druggists, Pittsburgh; Ducomb, Philadelphia; J. Tiebout, No 238, Water street, New-York; Dr Elliot, Albany; D Smith, P M New-Brunswick, and most druggists and booksellers of respectability throughout the United States.——☞ None are genuine unless signed "W. T. Conway" be particular

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GROCERIES.

Finley & Van Lear,

HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE,

HAVE on hand a general assortment of *Groceries Dye stuffs* and *Liquors* which they will sell at the Philadelphia prices for cash or approved country produce.—Orders from the country will at all times be particularly attended to. Tavern keepers may be supplied with choice liquors. Any produce that may be sent them as remittance, will be disposed of to the best advantage for interest of the owner.

Balt. Aug 1, 1810.

Original Patent and Family MEDICINES.

LEE'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

THE operation of these highly esteemed pills is perfectly mild, and the experience of thousands has proved, they may be used in every situation in life, without the least inconvenience.

SELECTED CASES OF CURES.

Messrs. Michael Lee & Co.

Your Anti-bilious pills have had the desired effect in relieving me from head-ache, pains in the back, lassitude, etc. If you think proper, you are at liberty to use my name.

DANIEL CONN,
Aisquith st.

Baltimore, June 26, 1810.

Messrs. Michael Lee & Co.

I have taken but two doses of your anti-bilious pills, and I am quite relieved from that sickness of the stomach, giddiness, etc. which has troubled me for some time. I shall recommend them to all my friends in similar cases.

G. C. COLLINS.

Baltimore, July 13, 1810.

LEE'S WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES

This medicine, which is as innocent and mild as certain and efficacious in its operation, cannot injure the youngest infant, should no worms exist in the body.

Messrs. Michael Lee & Co.

Observin that my son, 6 years of age, was troubled with difficulty in breathing (something frequently rising in his throat) restlessness at night, loss of flesh, etc from these symptoms I was confident he had worms; and having procured a box of Lee's Worm-destroying Lozenges, the first dose expelled 23 large worms, which afforded him immediate relief. He now enjoys a good state of health, and I believe I can from experience say that Lee's Lozenges are the most efficacious remedy for worms, now in use.

THOMAS PETERS,
Of the late firm of Peters and Johnson.

Baltimore, July 1, 1810.

Lee's Anti-bilious Pills, for the prevention of Bilious Fevers, etc.
Lee's Elixir for violent colds, coughs, etc.
Lee's Infallible Ague and Fever drops.
Lee's Worm destroying Lozenges.
Lee's Itch Ointment, warranted to cure by one application (without mercury)
Lee's Grand Restorative for nervous disorders, inward weakness, etc.
Lee's Indian Vegetable Specific, for the Venereal
Lee's Persion Lotion for tetters and eruptions
Lee's Essence and Extract of Mustard, for the Rheumatism, etc.
Lee's Eye-water.
Lee's Tooth-ache drops.
Lee's Damask Lip-salve.
Lee's Corn-plaster.
Lee's Anodyne Elixir, for the cure of head-aches
Lee's Tooth-powder.

The above celebrated Medicines continue to be faithfully prepared, and sold by the proprietors, No 98, Pitt street, Baltimore, and *WILLIAM B. FOSTER*, Pittsburgh.

To country merchants and others who purchase to sell again, a liberal discount will be made by the proprietors.

☞ To detect counterfeits, observe each article has on the outside wrapper, the signature of

MICHAEL LEE & Co.

⁂ At the places of sale, may be had gratis, pamphlets, containing cases of cures whose length prevent their being herewith inserted. April 28, 1812.

LAND FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for Sale,

FORTY FIVE THOUSAND

Acres of Land in Pennsylvania, north and west of the Allegheny and Ohio rivers, in surveys of from 50 to 500 acres.

Ten Thousand Acres whereof are in Allegheny county, within between 10 and 20 miles of Pittsburgh, and convenient to the Allegheny river, in a well settled country.

Twenty Five Thousand Acres in Butler county, on Connequenessing and Muddy creeks, within from 20 to 35 miles of Pittsburgh, and including most of the country around the town of Butler.

The residue is in Erie, Crawford and Percer counties, near the respective county towns.

A large proportion of those lands are of the best quality, and calculated for grass farms or tillage, and on or near to navigable streams emptying into the Allegheny and Ohio rivers. On many of those tracts are respectable improvements, in the occupation of tenants, of whom possession may be received on the first of April next. The land in Allegheny and Butler counties afford stone coal and iron ore, and seats for water works.

The price will be low and the terms of payment rendered easy to industrious farmers and mechanics. On all sales a liberal discount will be allowed for prompt payment.

Purchasers will receive titles in fee simple, clear of all incumbrances on payment of the purchase money, or executing bonds, with mortgage of the premises to secure payment.

Apply to THOMAS COLLINS,
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

WHO WANTS

A miller to take charge of a large merchant grist mill, affording room for carding and spinning machinery and a saw mill; a farmer who understands the mamanagement of a stock farm; a blacksmith and cooper, to reside at his mills near Butler: constant employment will be given to the two latter.

None need apply but such as can bring satisfactory recommendation of skill, industry, sobriety and integrity.

September 23, 1811.

Apprentices Indentures, and a variety of blanks for Justices of the Peace, handsomely printed on good paper, for sale at this Office.

WOOL COMBING & CARDING.

GEO COCHRAN and Richard K Dowling will be prepared to carry on the above business, in the month of May next which they propose to do on the most moderate terms, and also to take wool in payment, if desired.

The advantage of combing, connected with carding, must be so obvious to the makers of domestic woolens—that Cochran & Dowling flatter themselves with a share of public patronage.

The highest price given for wool of every discription at the store of George Cochran, Market street.

March 31, 1812. tf.

☞ BROWNSVILLE STEEL FACTORY.

Important to the Western Country!

Morris Truman & Co.

Have for sale several tons of Steel of their own Converting which they will sell at the factory for cash, and at T. & J. CROMWELL'S, Pittsburgh, at 12 Dollars per Cwt. and 20 dollars the faggot for *Crowley*.

ALSO a few tons of Juniata Barr Iron

NOTICE.

The partnership of the subscribers, trading under the firm of

BARLOW, FOSTER & Co.

is this da dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm are requested to make payment to WILLIAM B. FOSTER, who is duly authorised to settle all accounts of the partnership, and those having claims against said firm will please present them to him for settlement.

STEPHEN BARLOW,
WILLIAM B. FOSTER
WILLIAM FOSTER.

Pittsburgh, April 16, 1812.

WILLIAM B. FOSTER

Has on hand, and for sale at the Old Stand in Market Street, a large quantity of MANUFACTURED TOBACCO, every description; Spanish and American Segars, and Rappee Snuff, which will be sold at the most reduced prices and liberal credit.

Baltimore and Chambersburg LINE OF MAIL STAGES:

THIS line is now running twice a week, and will commence running three times a week from the first of may next: to leave the house of Joseph Worley, Howard street, Baltimore, every Sunday, Wednesday and Friday mornings, at five o'clock, passing through Reister's town, Westminster and Petersburg, and will arrive at the house of Ralph Lashells, Gettysburgh, the same evening at six o'clock: leave Gettsburgh the next morning at five o'clock and arrive at Chambersburg the same day at one o'clock: returning, will leave Thomas Hetich's Tavern, at Chambersburg, every Sunday, Wednesday and Friday mornings at 9 o'clock, and arrive the same evening at the house of Ralph Lashels, Gettysburg: leave Gettysburg the next morning at five o'clock, and passing through the above places, will arrive in Baltimore, at the house of Joseph Worley, at 6 o'clock, P. M. These stages are new and have careful, sober, steady and attentive drivers.

This Line is calculated to meet at Chambersburg, the Westernline of stages from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, which will, to passengers, ensure a safe and expeditious conveyance.

☞ An accommodation Stage will be kept at Gettysburg, to convey passengers to the York Springs, Emitsburg and Carlisle.

Fourteen pounds of baggage will be allowed to each passenger. One hundred and fifty pounds of baggage to pay the price of one passenger.

All baggage will be considered at the risk of the owners.

RALPH LASHELLS
THOMAS HETICH.

April 21, 1812.

WILLIAM B. FOSTER,

Has just received from Baltimore, a fresh supply of

LEE'S

Original Family Medicines,

So highly celebrated in all parts of the United States, for ten years and upwards.

Lee's Anti-bilious Pills, for the prevention of Bilious Fevers, &c.
Lee's Elixir, for violent colds, coughs, &c.
Lee's Infallible Ague and Fever Drops
Lee's Worm Destroying Lozenges.
Lee's Itch Ointment, warranted to cure by one application.
Lee's Grand Restorative, for nervous disorders, inward weakness, &c.
Lee's Indian Vegetable Specific, for the Venereal.
Lee's Persian Lotion, for tetters and eruptions.
Lee's Essence and Extract of Mustard, for the Rheumatism, &c.
Lee's Eye Water
Lee's Tooth Ache Drops.
Lee's Damask Lip-salve.
Lee's Corn Plaister.
Lee's Anodyne Elixir, for the cure of Head aches
Lee's Tooth Powder.

☞ To detect counterfeits, observe each article has on the outside wrapper, the signature of

MICHAEL LEE & Co.

⁂ At the places of sale, may be had gratis, pamphlets containing cases of cures whose length prevents their being herewith inserted. 3m.

PATENT SHOT.

3000lbs. Patent Shot,
Just received and for Sale, by
ANTHONY BEELEN.

Pittsburgh, June 20, 1811.

TUITION.

J GRAHAM takes the liberty to acquaint his friends, that he opened SCHOOL, on the first of April, in the stone house, Second street, formerly occupied by Mr. Kingston. Pupils will be educated in the several branches of an English and classical education upon moderate terms. Those who wish to call upon Mr. G will find him at any time within school hours, in his school room, as above.

Mrs. Graham will also, at the same, time open a school in an adjoining room for the tuition of young ladies, who shall be instructed in all things requisite to an English education, and a complete knowledge of needle work.

Pittsburgh, April 2, 1812. tf.

APPRENTICES WANTED.

EICHBAUM & SON, at their Wire Drawing and Glass Cutting Manufactory, Pittsburgh, will take 5 or 6 Apprentices to the wire drawing business; likewise 3 or 4 to the glass cutting. The importance of a knowledge in either of the above trades is obvious to every one. Boys from 12 to 15 years of age will be preferred; none but of good moral character and respectable connections.

November 27, 1811. tf.

CASH.

THREE SHILLINGS for Rye, and Three Shillings for shelled Corn, per bushel, will be given in Cash, at the Steam Mill.

GEORGE EVANS & Co.

Pittsburgh, January 8, 1812

N. B. The usual price of Four Shillings and Six Pence per bushel, will still be given or good Wheat.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed his Traveller's Inn to that commodious Brick House next door to the former stand of the Traveller's Inn, where he continues to keep Entertainment for Travellers, and transacts business on commission as usual. He has now on hand a quantity of

Bar Iron, Castings & Salt,

Which will be sold low for Cash.

SAMUEL JANUARY.

Maysville, Jan. 21, 1812. (1 y.)

FOR SALE

TWO valuable Tracts of Land, concontaining 459 acres, situate on Brush creek, in Westmoreland county; there is between 50 and 60 acres cleared on these tracts, a part of which is meadow, and more can be made, as there is a considerable quantity of first rate bottom on the creek; there is also excellent sugar camps, coal banks, and limestone on the land, and a good mill seat on the creek; it is about three-quarters of a mile from the great road leading from Pittsburgh to Greensburgh, and adjoins lands of Col. John Irwin and James Irwin. Also, one small Tract of Land, situate in Pitt township, Allegheny county, containing 50 acres, adjoining lands of Col. James O'Hara, and others. Also, a Tract of Donation Land, in the 3d district, No. 591. The above property is part of the real estate of Willam Elliot, late of Pitt township, deceased. Any person wishing to purchase may know the terms by applying to M. James Irwin, living near the land in Westmoreland county, or to the subscribers.

HENRY NOBLE,
GEORGE WALLACE.

August 30, 1811. tf

BEST green Havanna coffee in hogsheads and barrels
New rice in tierces
Old Jamaica rum in barrels
Holland gin in do
Country gin of excellent quality in do.
Cogniac brandy
Old hyson, young hyson and hyson skin teas

FOR SALE,

At the Store in front of the Distillery, corner of Smithfield street and Diamond alley, at a low rate for cash or approved endorsed notes at 90 days. Whiskey will also be taken in payment for the above articles at a liberal price.

Pittsburgh, June 27, 1811.

WOOL WANTED.

FORTY Cents per pound, in cash, wil be given for good clean sheeps wool freed from the coarse hairy parts—or 33 cents per pound for the fleece in its common state, at the domestic ware house of the Harmony society, Market street, between Third and Fourth-streets, Pittsburgh.

ISAAC BEAN.

April 28, 1812.

Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the subscriber, living in Mercer county, Coolspring township, on the 21st of April last, a bay MARE, between 15 and 16 hands high, 4 years old, has a white stripe down her face, some saddle marks, and is light made—also, a bay yearling Mare Colt, has some of her feet white. The above reward will be paid to whoever will take up and deliver said Mare and Colt to the subscriber, or give such information so that he can get them again, together with reasonable charges.

WILLIAM ZAHNISEN.

May 2, 1812.

Was Found, near Irwin's Rope-Walk,

Four Moulding Planes.

The owner may have them by apply at *Mr. Morrison's* Store, Wood Street.

Pittsburgh, *May 6*, 1812.

Coughs and Colds.

HAMILTON'S ELIXIR,

A sovereign remedy for Colds, obstinate Coughs, Catarrhs, Asthmas, Sore Throats, and approaching Consumptions.

THOUSANDS are too well acquainted with the nature and effects of empirical medicines daily offered for the cure of the above complaints. Dear bought experience has taught them that only or heating medicines, joined with strong opiates (or sleepy drugs) repeated doses of which flatter and deceive the patient for the present, by procuring momentary ease; experience, I say, has taught thousands that the common opiates and balsams, as they are called, finally aggravate every disorder of the breast and lungs, in their most distressing symptoms; that they load the stomach and impair the digestion; inflame the whole system, increase the difficulty of breathing, and excite fever. But the qualities of this valuable discovery are evinced by perfectly opposite effects.—A SINGLE TRIAL will prove that it restores the determination of the fluids to the surface of the body, and brings on the common healthful perspiration; that it dislodges and evacuates the tough, viscid phlegm, or mucus, strengthens the weakened vessels of the lungs, sheathes the acrimonious humour, which irritate the lungs, and finally discharges it. Thus striking at the root of the disorder, the symptoms are of course effectually and permanently conquered, the reverse of common medicines which weaken the constitution and give strength to the disorder, for the sake of moderating for the present, some of its painful effects.

To Parents who have Children effected with the Hooping Cough

This discovery is of the first magnitude, as it affords immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time entirely removes the most cruel disorder to which children are liable. The Elixir is so perfectly agreeable, and the dose so small, that no difficulty arises in taking it.

LEE'S SOVEREIGN OINTMENT FOR THE ITCH.

Which is warranted a sovereign remedy at one application

The proprietor informs those persons and families who are suffering under this disease (against the infection of which no person is safe) that if this ointment is used going to bed, it never fails to perform a cure by the following morning, as thousands who have used it during the last 10 years can testify. The peculiar excellencies of this infallible remedy for the itch, over every other, are the certainty of a cure by a single application; the ingredients being so innocent as to be applied with perfect safety to the tenderest infant, and its being not only free from any offensive smell, but equally agreeable with the pleasantest pomatum.

HAMILTON'S

WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES.

This medicine, which is innocent and mild, as it is certain and efficacious in its operation, cannot injure the youngest infant, or the most delicate pregnant lady, should no worms exist in the body; but will, without pain or griping, cleanse the stomach and bowels, removing whatever is foul or offensive within, particularly that slimy humour from whence worms and many fatal disorders proceed.

Hamilton's Essence & Extract of Mustard.

A safe and effectual remedy for acute and chronic rheumatism, gout, asthmatic gout, palsy, lumbago, numbness, white swellings, chilblains, sprains, bruises, pain in the face and neck, etc.

Dr. HAMILTON'S GRAND RESTORATIVE.

Which the inventor confidently recommends as an invaluable medicine for the speedy relief,, and permanent cure of various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures, juvenile indiscretions residence in climates unfavourable to the constitution, the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication, or any distructive intemperance the unskilful or excessive use of mercury, the diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life, bad lyings in, &c.

HAHN'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

Celebrated for evacuating superfluous bile, and preventing its morbid secretion—removing obstinate costiveness—restoring and amending the appetite—producing a free perspiration, thereby preventing colds, fevers, etc. and esteemed a valuable preventative of the yellow fever.

HAHN'S GENUINE EYE-WATER

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes, whether the effect of natural weakness or of accident; speedily removing inflammations, defluxions of rheum, dullness, itching, and films on the eyes; never failing to cure those maladies which frequently succeed the small pox, measles and fevers, and wonderfully strengthening to a weak sight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, *when nearly deprived of sight.*

Tooth Ache Drops.

The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instance.

A fresh supply of the above Genuine Medicines, are just received and for sale (only) by

ANTHONY BEELEN,
PITTSBURGH.

RAGS.

The highes price in Cash given for clean linnen and cotton Rags, at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gaztte.e.